

# US History Vocabulary Quiz

- 1. Law in which Parliament established the first direct taxation of goods and services within the British colonies in North America**
  - a. Stamp Act
  - b. Sugar Act
  - c. Tea Act
  - d. Intolerable Acts
  
- 2. Two levels of government shared fundamental powers. State governments were supreme in some matters, while the national government was supreme in other matters. Under this, the first government of the USA was formed.**
  - a. Great Compromise
  - b. Articles of Confederation
  - c. New Jersey Plan
  - d. Constitution

**3.The idea that governments should be based on the consent of the people.**

- a. republicanism
- b. Declaration of Independence
- c. John Locke-Social Contract
- d. federalism

**4. Government in which citizens rule through representatives**

- a. democracy
- b. oligarchy
- c. republic
- d. monarchy

**5. Prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.**

- a. Proclamation of 1763
- b. Treaty of Paris, 1783
- c. Intolerable Acts
- d. French Treaty

**6. Parliament's response to the event where the Sons of Liberty dumped 9 tons of a particular leafy blend into Boston Harbor**

- a. Intolerable Acts
- b. Tariff of Abominations
- c. Harbor Act
- d. Printing Act

**7. Angered many western settlers because it allowed the British to continue fur trading on the American side of the Canadian-U.S. border.**

- a. Jay Treaty
- b. Treaty of Paris, 1783
- c. Treaty of Paris, 1764
- d. Trick or Treaty

**8. Third president of the United States.**

- a. James Madison
- b. John Adams
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Andrew Jackson

**9. Opposition party that won the election of 1800**

- a. Democratic-Republicans
- b. Federalists
- c. Whigs
- d. Know-Somethings

**10. Pet project of Alexander Hamilton. Later opposed by Andrew Jackson. Issued money.**

- a. Bank of the United States
- b. Congress
- c. United States Treasury
- d. Great Compromise

**11. President during the war of 1812.**

- a. Jefferson
- b. Jackson
- c. Madison
- d. Adams

**12. No European colonization in the Western Hemisphere. Countries in the Western Hemisphere are republics, not monarchies.**

- a. Monroe Doctrine
- b. Great Compromise
- c. Missouri Compromise of 1820
- d. Roosevelt Corollary

**13. It resulted in the Mexican Cession.**

- a. Spanish-American War
- b. Mexican-American War
- c. American-Puerto Rican War
- d. Cuban War

**14. The first time political power was transferred peacefully between parties. No one thought we could do it!**

- a. Election of 1828
- b. Election of 1860
- c. Election of 1800
- d. Election of 1812

**15. Doubled the size of the US**

- a. Mexican Cession
- b. Kansas Territory
- c. Louisiana Purchase
- d. Oregon Territory



**16. Second war between the United States and Great Britain.**

- a. American Revolution
- b. French and Indian War
- c. War of British Aggression
- d. War of 1812

**17. His invention increased the amount of cotton that could be cleaned and prepared for market.**

- a. Eli Whitley
- b. Samuel Morris
- c. Thomas Edison
- d. Henry Bessemer

**18. Jackson's method of rewarding political supporters.**

- a. spoils system
- b. merit system
- c. checks and balances
- d. Big Mac and Fries

**19. From the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obligation of Americans to spread west**

- a. Transcontinental Railroad
- b. Puritanism
- c. Manifest Destiny
- d. Monroe Doctrine

**20. Jackson's final solution for the eastern tribes.**

- a. Reservation system
- b. Manifest Destiny
- c. Trail of Tears
- d. Intolerable Acts

**21. Born into slavery in 1817, he worked as a ship caulker in a ship yard in Baltimore before gaining popularity as an abolitionist. He was influenced by The Liberator and later became editor of The North Star, an important anti-slavery newspaper.**

- a. Nat Turner
- b. Frederick Douglass
- c. Gabriel Prosser
- d. Hiram Revels

**22. Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin**

- a. Harriet Tubman
- b. Uncle Tom
- c. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- d. Clara Barton

**23. Location of Lee's surrender.**

- a.Appomattox Court House
- b.Antietam Creek
- c.Bull Run
- d.Richmond

**24. Turning point of the Civil War.**

- a.Gettysburg
- b.Antietam
- c.Bull Run
- d.Appomattox

**25. Lincoln's act that freed the slaves in states under rebellion.**

- a. Emancipation Proclamation
- b. Dred Scott Decision
- c. Fugitive Slave Act
- d. Kansas-Nebraska Act

**26. Commander of Union forces. He accepted Lee's surrender.**

- a. Stonewall Jackson
- b. Ulysses S. Grant
- c. George Meade
- d. George McClellan

**27. President of the Confederacy.**

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. Jefferson Davis
- c. Robert E. Lee
- d. Stephen Douglas

**28. This became the focus of the war for the Union after Lincoln's Gettysburg Address**

- a.preserving the Union
- b.driving the South out of the Union
- c.freeing the slaves
- d.discouraging Great Britain from supporting the Confederacy

**29. Leading abolitionist and editor of the Liberator.**

- a.Frederick Douglass
- b.James Monroe
- c.Randolph Cunningham
- d.William Lloyd Garrison

**30. A system of houses that created an invisible network for slaves running north.**

- a.Freedom Trail
- b.North Star Network
- c.Underground Railroad
- d.Liberty Road

**31. Opening battle of the Civil War.**

- a.Ft. Sumter
- b.Bull Run
- c.Antietam
- d.Gettysburg

**32. Missouri is admitted as a slave state. No slavery in new territories north of 36-30.**

- a.Popular sovereignty
- b.Missouri Compromise
- c.Kansas-Missouri Act
- d.3/5ths Compromise

**33. The notion that territories could decide for themselves to be free or slave, not the federal government.**

- a.popular sovereignty
- b.manifest destiny
- c.personal liberty laws
- d.self-determination

**34. Group of colonists who wanted to reform the Church of England, not separate from it.**

- a. Separatists
- b. Quakers
- c. Puritans
- d. Pilgrims

**35. Founder of the Colony of Pennsylvania**

- a. Willam Pentroski
- b. William Jackson
- c. William Penn
- d. William Pencil

**36. Author of the Bill of Rights**

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. James Madison
- c. John Adams
- d. John Jefferson



**37. Author of the Declaration of Independence**

- a. James Madison
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. James Randolph
- d. Ed “Too Tall” Jones

**38. Moving of cattle over trails to a shipping center**

- a. immigration
- b. long drive
- c. cattle rustling
- d. railroad

**39. A US law enacted in 1862 that provided 160 acres in the west to any citizen or intended citizen who was the head of a household and would cultivate the land for five years. Led to a record number of settlers.**

- a. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- b. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
- c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- d. Homestead Act

**40. This technique involved injecting air into molten iron to remove the carbon and other impurities. Helped Carnegie mass produce high quality steel.**

- a. vertical integration
- b. Bessemer Process
- c. cold pressing
- d. smelting

**41. Perfected the incandescent light bulb. Later invented an entire system for producing and distributing electrical power.**

- a. Henry Ford
- b. Thomas Edison
- c. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- d. Bill Smith

**42. Invented the telephone**

- a. J. P. Morgan
- b. AT&T
- c. Alexander Graham Bell
- d. William B. Littleton

**43. Made it illegal to form a trust that interfered with free trade between states or other countries.**

- a. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
- b. Interstate Commerce Act
- c. Tariff Reduction Act
- d. Sherman Anti-Trust Act

**44. President of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). He focused on collective bargaining (negotiation between representatives of labor and management, to reach written agreements on wages, hours, and working conditions).**

- a. Samuel Gompers
- b. Eugene V. Debs
- c. W.E.B. Du Bois
- d. Bill Smith

**45. Owner of Standard Oil Company. He joined with competing companies in trust agreements. He used trusts to gain control of the oil industry.**

- a. Andrew Carnegie
- b. Cornelius Vanderbilt
- c. J. D. Rockefeller
- d. J. P. Morgan

**46. Entry point for immigrants coming from Europe.**

- a. Ellis Island
- b. Angel Island
- c. New York City
- d. San Francisco

**47. Banned entry to all Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials.**

- a. Gentlemen's Agreement
- b. Alien and Sedition Acts
- c. Immigrant Restriction Act
- d. Chinese Exclusion Act

**48. Limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted annually from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890.**

- a. Alien and Sedition Acts
- b. Immigrant Restriction Act
- c. Chinese Exclusion Act
- d. Gentlemen's Agreement

**49. Believed that racism would end gradually once blacks acquired useful labor skills and proved their economic value to society. Graduate of Hampton Institute. President of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.**

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Booker T. Washington
- d. Alfred Mayo Ross

**50. An annual tax that had to be paid before voting. Used to keep southern blacks away from the polls.**

- a. voting tax
- b. property tax
- c. citizen tax
- d. poll tax

**51. First African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard University (1895). He disagreed with Washington's gradual approach to ending racism. Helped start the NAACP.**

- a. Frederick Douglass
- b. W.E.B. Du Bois
- c. Booker T. Washington
- d. Alfred Mayo Ross

**52. Separating white and black people in public and private facilities.**

- a. Segregation
- b. Integration
- c. Separation
- d. Personal Liberty Laws

**53. Racial segregation in schools, hospitals, parks, and transportation systems.**

- a. Jim Crow Laws
- b. Personal Liberty Laws
- c. Plessy v. Ferguson
- d. Profiling

**54. Supreme Court ruling that said separate but equal facilities did not violate the 14th Amendment.**

- a.Dred Scott Case
- b.Plessy v. Ferguson
- c.McCulloch v. Maryland
- d.Marbury v. Madison

**55. A bill originated by the people rather than lawmakers and placed on a ballot.**

- a.referendum
- b.initiative
- c.recall
- d.impeachment

**56. Which Amendment to the United States Constitution allowed for the popular election of senators?**

- a.15<sup>th</sup>
- b.17<sup>th</sup>
- c.19<sup>th</sup>



**57. When a country dominates another country or nation through economic, military, or political means.**

- a.expansionism
- b.imperialism
- c.nationalism
- d.none of the above

**58. Newspaper reports that sensationalize the news.**

- a.CNN
- b.Fox News
- c.Muckraking
- d.Yellow journalism

**59. An attempt to influence countries in Latin America through American investments.**

- a.Open Door policy
- b.Dollar diplomacy
- c.Wilson's Fourteen Points
- d.New Freedom

**60. Reduces the amount of time it takes to travel from the east coast to the west coast by ship.**

- a. Panama Canal
- b. Transcontinental Railroad
- c. Steam ships
- d. Yellow journalism

**61. An attempt to influence European countries to agree to equal trading rights for all countries in China.**

- a. Open Door policy
- b. Dollar diplomacy
- c. Wilson's Fourteen Points
- d. New Freedom

**62. A desire to have the strongest military.**

- a.expansionism
- b.imperialism
- c.militarism
- d.nationalism

**63. Great Britain, France, Russia, and later the United States.**

- a.Central Powers
- b.Confederacy
- c.Rough Riders
- d.Allies

**64. Wilson's key points: self determination, League of Nations, mandate system, freedom of the seas.**

- a.Fourteen Point speech
- b.Treaty of Versailles
- c.Treaty of Paris 1898
- d.New Freedom

**65. The sinking of this ship drew the US into WWI.**

- a. USS Maine
- b. USS Constitution
- c. Lusitania
- d. Queen Lil

**66. An international organization designed to allow nations to discuss their disagreements before committing troops to war. It was part of the Treaty of Versailles.**

- a. Fourteen Point speech
- b. League of Nations
- c. United Nations
- d. Justice League

**67. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire**

- a. Confederacy
- b. Allies
- c. Union
- d. Central Powers

**68. Ended WWI in 1918. Never ratified by the United States.**

- a. Treaty of Paris, 1898
- b. League of Nations
- c. Treaty of Versailles
- d. Treaty of France, 1910

**69. Cuba became one after the Spanish-American War.**

- a.an island
- b.resort
- c.prison camp
- d.protectorate

**70. Germany was forced to pay \$33 billion to Great Britain and France for damages caused by WWI.**

- a.war crimes penalties
- b.reparations
- c.Intolerable Acts
- d.Treaty of France, 1910

**71. A period in US history where the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor through the US was banned by the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.**

- a. Prohibition
- b. Reconstruction
- c. Suffrage
- d. Jim Crow

**72. Relief program of the New Deal designed to create jobs for Americans.**

- a. Hawley - Smoot
- b. Social Security Administration
- c. Agricultural Adjustment Act
- d. Works Progress Administration

**73. “We have nothing to fear, but fear itself!”**

- a. Theodore Roosevelt
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- d. Herbert Hoover

**74. A reform program of the New Deal. It insured accounts in national banks and other qualified institutions.**

- a. Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation
- b. Reconstruction Amendment
- c. Social Security Act
- d. Works Progress Administration

**75. A severe, world wide economic crisis which lasted from 1929 until the outbreak of WWII.**

- a. stock market crash of 1929
- b. Great Depression
- c. Panic of 1898
- d. spoils system

**76. A New Deal program that provide benefits to retirees and the unemployed.**

- a. Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation
- b. Reconstruction Amendment
- c. Social Security Act
- d. Works Progress Administration



**77. Young women in the 1920s who challenged social traditions with their dress and behavior.**

- a.suffragists
- b.New Freedom women
- c.trend-setters
- d.flappers

**78. Buying stocks with credit offered at a brokerage. Risky business.**

- a.lay-away
- b.store credit
- c.buying on margin/overspeculation
- d.spoils system

**79. October 29, 1929**

- a.Black Tuesday
- b.D-Day
- c.Pearl Harbor Day
- d.Black Friday

**80. A highly publicized trial in 1925 over the separation of church and state.**

- a. Plessy v. Ferguson
- b. Brown v. Board of Education
- c. Scopes Trial
- d. First Amendment Trial

**81. Failure of this government agency to issue more dollars to banks led to the collapse of the banking system. It was the “bankers’ bank”**

- a. US Congress
- b. Federal Reserve Bank
- c. FDIC
- d. Federal Judiciary

**82. FDR’s program to provide economic relief, recovery, and reform during the 1930s.**

- a. Square Deal
- b. New Freedom
- c. Dollar Diplomacy
- d. New Deal

**83. A New Deal recovery program aimed at driving up crop prices by paying incentives to farmers to plant fewer crops.**

- a. Agricultural Adjustment Act
- b. Workers Progress Association
- c. farm auctions
- d. Crop Reserve Act

**84. A protective tariff on European imports. It resulted in a reduction in trade between the US and Europe and worsened the impact of the Great Depression.**

- a. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- b. Federal Reserve Tariff
- c. Tariff of Abominations
- d. Boycott Europe Tariff

**85. Theory that says life evolved from simpler forms. It caused big problems for a school district in Tennessee in 1925.**

- a. Darwin's theory of evolution
- b. Hardy's theory of relative relativity
- c. Copernicus' heliocentric theory
- d. Phlogiston theory

**86. Illegal bar that served liquor during Prohibition.**

- a. speak but don't slur your words
- b. speak easy
- c. speak hard
- d. speak not

**87. "Quick, get your money out of the bank before it closes and you lose everything!"**

- a. bank holiday
- b. bank quit (get it... banquet)
- c. bank crash
- d. run on banks

**88. Constitutional amendment that made manufacturing, transporting, or selling liquor in the U.S. illegal. It was repealed by the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment.**

- a. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- b. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- c. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment